

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1892.

Subscription by Mati-Post-paid. 2 00 PENDAY, PUT YEAT.

THE SUN, New York City.

much to lave rejected writeles returned, they must in all cases must be up you that purpose. As Earnest Appeal to the Ultra Free

Free friends with from us with monuscripts for public

Trate Democrats. It looks very much as if the radical, inransignant free trade Democrats had concluded to defeat the Chicago ticket at any cost. Not content with putting into the platform an extreme free trade declaration.

which is as destitute of logic as it is of historic accuracy, they manifest a desperate surpose to force that absurd and indefensi-ble issue into the foreground of the election, and to drive away from the support of the ticket every Democratic voter who regards either policy or precision in respect

of the free trade question. One motive for this course, that has been crankly avowed, is their opinion that Mr. OLEVELAND is at heart as much a protectionist as the late SAMPLL J. RANDALL; and as they would think proper to beat the Moket if a man like NANDALL were the espelidate for President, so they propose to best it at least such is the apparent purpose of their successive acts-atthough Mr. OLEVELAND has hitherto been act object of their continual and almost unqualified landations.

For Mr. CLEVELAND personally we certainly have no appeal to make. He pursues that stiny in his own way, and we shall not be secused of attempting to secure for him any excessive share of public honors. But in the principles of the Democracy we cherish deep and lasting interest; and in the cause of home rule everywhere, and of white government in the South, our interest is equally profound and vital. In the result of this election the cause of home rule and white government is inextricably bound up. The success of the Republican party means a Force bill, with all its consequences; and the success of the Democracy means home rule and white government. Compared with those two questions, of what conse-Quence is the tariff, and of what consequence is it whother Mr. CLEVELAND is a protectionist like RANDALL or a free tonder like Vest of Missouri? If the Decocrats should carry this election, cheesing not only the President but likewise the House of Representatives, they might attempt to carry out the full idsurdity of the Chicago platform; they mucht pass free trade tariff bills. and processing free trade resolutions and doctrines from the beginning to the end of the term, but they could not overthrow protection, because the Republicans would still have the Senate; while, if the Republienns should carry the election, a Force bill destroying home rule in every State, and producing Negro Domination in several Southern States, would be the inevitable and immediate consequence.

We appeal, then, to our friends, the free traders, to resolve on a patriotic postponement of the impossible, and a patriotic effort to ward off the menace of Republican triumph. Let them join with us and with the majority of Democrats in letting the tariff side for the present. Let them not ouly assent to Mr. CLEVELAND's election, but bt them apply every endeavor to bring it about. No doubt economic theories are fine things, and the success of a favorite measare at the polls may often be delightful; but is the mere possibility of it not purchased at too great a cost if it exposes the country to the deadly and abiding evils which we have pointed out?

Revolutionary Doctrine.

Thousands of perfectly honest, upright. and law-abiling people think that a protective tariff is objectionable on economic

principles, and Inexpedient in practice. Those people have the right of arguing their fellow citizens in Congress and out of Congress to exert every legal means in their power to put an end to a system which they regard as injurious to the best interests of the country.

This is one thing. It is a peaceful and roper course by which to obtain a change in the tariff laws of the land; but it is quite merely by argument and the free and fair use of the oanot, but by the uplawful employment of force and firearms. The latter course is simply revolutionary.

Throughout the world this republic has

long been conspicuous for the respect in which its citizens hold the law. The conservatism of Americans in obeying laws which are districteful to a large minority of the citizens, and in enforcing such laws at all hazards, has excited the surprise and admiration of intelligent and able foreign critics for many years. But a lamentable change is coming over our people in this respect, if we may judge from the too prevdent readiness to justify the recent lawess outers k at Homestead on the ground that it is only a natural and excusable retaliation for the harm done to the workingmen by the protective tariff. Can there be mything more monstrous than such teaching? If it is right to take possession of property which does not belong to you. and exclude the true owner as a protest sgainst a protective tariff, why would it not equally right to take possession of the national banks as a protest against some banking law that happened to be unpopular, or of the buildings and plant of a newspaper because its teachings and doctrines did not happen at that time to accord

with certain prevailing popular notions? There is one kind of protection that every est man in this country is in favor of. and that is the protection of the property owner in the possession of his property. The poor man cannot be secure in his cottage if the rich man is not secure in his mansion or manufactory. If the law will not protect the accumulations of the rich. it cannot pretect the savings of the poor.

Even Anarchy Welcomed.

The Evening Post has joined hands with the infamous World in encouraging the mad anarchistic rioters at Homestead.

It preference to be "struck with the extent ch the Homestead laborers have obtained the sympathy of the classes socially above them." Other assaults on law and order under the pretence of defending shor, it says, have excited the reprobation use "classes," to use its snobbish and overthrow of the very foundations of civili-

sation at our a their "sympathy."

awakening to the infamous abuses which go on under the name of 'protection.'" Yet protection was established and is maintained as the policy of this republic by the will of the people. It is the way of conducting business upon which they have determined, and which they have followed from the first; and it cannot be changed until they change. They made the law.

Moreover, as this friend of anerchy confesses, the reduction in wages at Homestead affected not more than one-tenth of the men at the works; and soon after the reduction "the wages carned will generally be greater, owing to the increased output, than when the scale was adopted." It acknowledges also that the wages are "apparently very high," and that "the reduction was justified by the steady decline in the price of steel."

Where, then, are " the infamous abuses' at Homestead, except as committed by the Anarchists in possession of the town and besieging the Carnegie works, with whom the Evening Post sympathizes? What occasion is there for these outlaws receiving the sympathy of "the classes socially above them," if there were any such classes other than the great body of law-abiding people. rich and poor, laborers and employers?

To such a pass Mugwump free traders have come! They welcome and aid and abet even anarchy as an ally!

More "World's" Work.

The Anarchist newspapers, and chief among them the World, have reason to be proud of their work. Stimulated by the conditions and the general incitement to violence and outrage, which brought about the Homestead murders, a most shocking trugedy has been enacted in the West.

A body of non-union miners, working with satisfaction to themselves and their employers for wages of \$3 a day, has been set upon by men who refused to work for less than \$3.50 a day, and a number of them murdered, while the property they were working on has been seized and in part destroyed. A car load of dynamite was expipa ed among the men, causing a wanton and frightful destruction. It will be recalled it at dynamite, the natural weapon of anarchy, was called in at Homestead to destroy the watchmen whom the CARNEgres sought to land upon their premises.

We have now the spectacle of a body of men, following the teachings of the World, taking possession by violence of private property, murdering men whose only crime was a willingness to work for the wages offered them, and all approved by that journal and all other Anarchists.

The Governor of Idaho has done his duty on the instant: he has called out his handful of militia, and conscious of its inadequacy, he has appealed for aid to the Federal Government, in order to put the property back in its owners' possession and protect them in its free and secure enjoyment.

What ought to be done, according to the World, is to summon McKINLEY, PATTISON. and Powderkly to arbitrate-arbitrate whether the mine should be restored to its owners, or whether it should remain in the keeping of the murderous bandits who have seized it, and they be continued in its possession at rates of wages of their own dietation.

We trust the Government of Idaho will be upheld with promptness and firmness by President Harrison, and that swift and stern justice will be meted out to the lawless ruffixns who have committed this heinous crime. As the murderers of Homestead, if justice fail to overtake them, it will be only because the men who perpetrated them were in a measure the victims of the criminal teachings of that most infamous of newspapers, the World.

They Have Seen For Them: elves.

Our Christian Endeavor visitors have expressed their surprise at finding that, after all New York is a very attractive, a remarkably well-ordered, and a notably moral town. Some of the feminine Christian Endeavorers from far Western cities even go try increased at exactly the same rate. of the streets. "I think New York is grand. Your streets are cleaner and better than ours," says Miss May Kemper of St. Louis. The streets here are cleaner and better than I have ever seen before," says Miss M. against protection, and they constantly ex- | E. Hollen of the same place, and her orcise it, setting forth what they regard as | townswoman, Miss Louise Barree, agrees its faults and fallacies, and calling upon with her, as does also Miss BIRDIE GOOD of St. Joseph (alas, that a dignified young woman should have such a baby name!).

We are not exactly prepared to boast unreservedly of the condition of our streets as to cleanliness. Measured by the standard of the lest paved and best swept streets of European capitais, they are not clean, and their pavements, as a rule, are below the another thing to attack protection not | mark, though the present municipal Government has improved many miles of them most creditably. Measured the standard of nearly every other American city, however, they are far ahead. Only Boston and Washingtou come up to them in cleanliness; and this summer their condition in that respect is better than in any past season, according to our observation. The Christian Endeavor throng, too, met at the Madison Souare Garden, and the pavement of Madison avenue would do credit to any great capital of the world.

The Christian Endeavor sisters also foir in praising the civility and obliging disposition of the citizens of New York. "I had always thought that New York men were rude," says Miss BARBER of St. Louis, "but they are not a bit. Everybody is so nice and polite." "I found every one very polite and kind," says also the unhappily named Miss Brants Good of St. "I can't understand why the Joseph. people out West all say New Yorkers are stiff and uppish," says Mrs. East of St. Louis. "I am sure that I have not found

them so, but just the contrary." Thirty thousand of this Christian Endeavor band came upon New York unexpectedly. This great city was so much preoccupied in attending to its own vast affeirs that it had not taken measures to make itself ready for their reception. It did not even know they were coming in such a'multitude. It was taken unawares by them. But it did not need to make any special preparations for this great army of Christian soldiers. Everything is always ready for such a host in New York. Though they give no notice of their coming, they are always sure to find food and shelter here, and plenty to spare. As they have seen the town, it is at all times, except that in July a large part of the proportionately small number of the richer people are living out of town. Morally and as concerns its government New York is the same now as at any other time.

Arriving in New York thus, the Christian Endeavor thousands found themselves protected from all harm and sure of good and considerate treatment. The majority of them were good and gentle women, young un-American word; but this war for the | maidens Gop be praised for their creation! Yet everywhere, by day and by night, they were guarded from danger, and even from wher "Louise the country is at last the sight of wickedness, unless they went

slumming to find it. No one dared offer insult to their beautiful When some of them went to the ity. Stock Exchange, slandered throughout the Union as a very temple of Satan, they were welcomed with spiritual songs sung by the brokers. No man there would have thought to offend their pure eyes or ears. Throughout New York their experience was the same. The town appeared to them in its every-day clothes and at its usual occupations, and it showed itself to them as the civilized, gracious, orderly, and moral community it is-all things considered, the most exemplary community of its magni-

tude in the world. Of course, these Christian Endeavorers were astonished to find it so. It had been slandered to them as a sink of iniquity, as the example of the very worst municipal government in the world; a government of criminals and semi-criminals, bent only on plunder and the encouragement of vice and crime that they might the better attain their pefarious ends. This reputation a little knot of its own citizens have sought to give New York throughout civilization, and simply because the people will not suffer them to control it, but insist on governing it in their own way, the way which so justly commands the admiration of this throng of religious visitors, though they came hither prejudiced against the town because of these slanders.

Comparative Wealth of England and the United States.

The provisional estimate of the wealth of the United States issued by the Census Office suggests comparison with some statistics compiled by Mr. GIFFEN, the English statistician, with relation to the United Kingdom.

It is, of course, understood that for 1890, as for 1880, the basis of the computation made by our census takers is the value assessed in the several States for taxation, which, except in Massachusetts, is very much below the true value. In 1890 the Census Office undertook to correct the assessed values, which made the wealth of the United States only \$16,902,000,000, and substituted the much larger figures, \$43,642,-000,000. If the same correction factor is applied to the returns for 1800, the true value of all property represented in the census of the United States will be not \$24,651,000,000. as reported, but \$63,643,000,000. Even the latter estimate falls far short of the truth, because in about half of the United States railways are not included in the property taken account of by our census.

In the absence, however, of exhaustive data, let us for the purpose of comparison assume that \$63,648,000,000 represents the aggregate wealth of the United States. Now in 1885 Mr. GIFFEN entered into an claborate series of calculations, in pursuance of which he fixed the wealth of the United Kingdom at \$50,000,000,000, all railways and every other species of property being included. It follows that of the two countries the United States is the richer by more than thirteen thousand millions of dollars. The excess in our favor is really much greater, because, as we have said, the value of the railroads in about half of our States is not reckoned.

As Great Britain is universally acknowledged to be richer than any other European State, we are warranted in describing our own people as the richest in the world. That is to say, our aggregate wealth is greater: but if we accept provisionally the figures \$63,648,000,000 as correct, our wealth per head of population is less than that of the United Kingdom. Mr. GIFFEN reckoned that in the latter country at the date of his computations (1885) the divisible share of each person in the national wealth was \$1,350, whereas about \$1,000 would be the divisible share of each person in the United States. It should be further noted that according to Mr. GIFFEN the wealth of the United Kingdom increased by \$130 per head in the ten years preceding 1885, while in the decade between our two last censuses the wealth of our own coun-

The English Nonconformists and Mr. Gladstone.

While Mr. GLADSTONE has made gains in the metropolitan district where the workingmen desire an extension of the powers of the County Council, and in many counties where the farm laborers expect generous treatment at his hands in the matter of allotments, he has failed to carry a number of English boroughs in which the Nonconformists are strong. Up to 1886 the Nonconformists were among his most unwavering supporters, and it was with the hope of regaining them, and in deference to their demand, he compelled the deposition of Mr. PARNELL from the leadership of the Irish Nationalist party. That act has cost the Home Rulers a number of seats in Ireland, but it was expected that these losses, which for some time have been foreseen, would be counterbalanced in England by Nonconformist voters who would recognize their responsibility for the split in the Nationalist ranks. No such compensation, however, is forthcoming. The very men who forced Mr. GLADSTONE to repudiate Mr. PARNELL have now voted against him and his home rule programme.

The grounds on which the Nonconformists have refused to recognize the obligations which they seemed to assume when they insisted upon Mr. GLADSTONE'S expelling Mr. PARNELL from public life, are stated in a pamphlet by Mr. SAMUEL PLIM-SOLL, the well-known champion of English seamen. Mr. PLIMSOLL was a stanch adherent of Mr. GLADSTONE'S in 1886 and for some years afterward. He has opposed him in the present election because, he says, "the policy of home rule, received at the outset with great misgiving, has, in the light of subsequent events, presented an aspect which makes me most anxious to do what man can to avert its consummation." He goes on to aver that many things have happened since 1886 which have contributed to this change of opinion. Among them is mentioned "the assiduity with which the representatives of Ireland seem to have striven in Committee Room 15, and in their subsequent proceedings in Ireland, to convince the English public of their unfitness to be trusted with the great power which the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin would confer upon them. That the members of such a Parliament would be merely the nominees of the Roman Catholic priesthood has been recently demonstrated from Dublin itself." In other words, Mr. PLIM-SOLL deserts Mr. GLADSTONE owing to the interposition of the Catholic pricats in Irish politics on behalf of the McCarthyites: an interposition which the English Nonconformists themselves rendered unavoidable by their course toward Mr. PARNELL. From the moment, indeed, that the Irish leader declined to withdraw from public life, it was obvious that the tremendous weight of his personality could only be offset by the or-

ganized efforts of the Catholic Church.

was also clear that the remedy for Parnell-

ism would, in the eyes of Nonconformists. seem worse than the disease.

The truth is that the English Nonconformists, who are the lineal descendants of the Puritans, have at all times, while prescribing a high standard of character for public men, regarded religious opinions as of even greater consequence. It is not that they hate immorality less, but that they detest what they call Romanism more. They were shocked when WILLIAM III, brought over his mistress from Holland, yet they considered his private vice less unendur able than the Catholicism which his deposed father-in-law, James II., had professed. There is no doubt that if the Nonconformist majority in an English borough had to choose between Sir Charles Dilke and a Catholic representative, they would return the former. Unreasonable and out of date as such prejudices seem, they unquestionably exist and should have been reckoned on from the beginning. It was impossible to win over the Nonconformists by sacrificing Mr. PAR-NELL, unless Mr. PARNELL was willing to be sacrificed; for the influence which he had acquired in Ireland could only be overcome by an open and active interposition of the

Catholic priesthood at the ballot box. If Mr. PARNELL had consented to retire from politics for a time-for instance, until after the present general election-he would probably be alive to-day; not a single Irish seat would have been lost by the Nationalist party, and Mr. GLADSTONE would have recovered the whole English Nonconformist vote. The Irish leader's return to public life at some time subsequent to his marriage could probably have been arranged without offence to Nonconformist sentiment. All men must now see that, whether his own interest or that of his country be considered, Mr. PARNELL made a fatal mistake when he refused to obey the reluctant but peremptory flat of his fellow Nationalists and lighted the torch of fac tional disunion which has proved so often the curse of Ireland.

We applaud those Democrats in Kansas who refuse to strike their flag to their essential enemies the People's party, and demand that the Democracy shall reconsider its craven endorsement of the WEAVER electors and put up a truly Democratic electoral ticket. Kansas, we suppose, was in the original combination that was to elect a Democratic President without the vote of New York; but the Kansas Democrats have drawn out of the fight without firing a gun.

Suppose that after Chicago, the New York Democrats had concluded that success was hopeless and had endorsed the People's party electors here? Wouldn't they have been condemned by every honest partisan looking to the continuation of the Democratic organization? Raise the flag again in Kansas! One more blow for honor how ever hopelessly for victory!

There was no direct provocation at Cour d'Alene like that of bringing a hired force against strikers in possession.—New Fork Times. Our contemporary, we suppose, alludes here to the collision at Homestead on Wednesday. and its language implies a belief that the PINK-ERTON men were taken to Homestead to drive the strikers out of the Carnegie Company's works. This is an entire mistake. The strikers were not in possession of the works; they only besieged them and prevented access to them by land. The company hired. through Pinkerton's agency, a number of watchmen, armed them, and tried to convey them to the works by water, so quietly as to make no trouble. Had their plan been carried out, the watchmen would have been landed at the works in the night time, before the strikers knew it. But the strikers had posted pickets to warn them of the coming of the watchmen. got out of bed before daybreak, broke down the fence around the works, and ran a long distance as fast as they could, to prevent the watchmen from landing. Their provocation was of their own seeking, and neither the socalled PINKERTON men nor their employers are to blame for it.

"BOURER COCKESS for 1896" is one of the glittering inducements now daugled in the face of the Tam-many tiger.—Washington Post. Cocknay, genius as he is, was born in Ire land, and it cannot be.

The melancholy report which we pub lished yesterday concerning Mr. George WILLIAM CURTIS, will carry sadness to many gentle and generous hearts. For more than forty years he has held an enviable place in the esteem of the public and the affection of his friends; and the averment that he has been stricken by an incurable malady shocks them with a most painful surprise. As an author, a journalist, a moralist, and a social and political reformer, Mr. Curris has pursued his own line of thought and of argument; but in every case the aim he has kept in view has always been elevated, sincere, and noble. As an artist, we do not know whether we should call the "Nile Notes of a Howadji" or "Lotus Eating" the finest of his productions, as they were among the earliest. Since the end of the civil war Mr. Curris has directed his labors away from pure literature rather to politics and to civil service reform; and whatever may have been gained by politics, literature has certainly been the loser. But let us pause: we are not writing his obituary, and we trust the gloomy diagnosis may prove to be erroneous, and that this genial philosopher, this ever fresh and Interesting writer, and this perfect gentleman may long be spared to instruct and delight his vast circle of renders.

Experience shows that the men who go to tropical Africa With apparently the best prospects of surviving its baleful climate are. as likely as not, the first to succumb. Capt. STAIRS came home unscathed after the long and terrible hardships of the STANLEY expedition, only to die of fever just as he was coming within sight of the sea at the end of his second journey. His comrade, the Marquis BOUCHAMP, who has wandered far around the toy shores of Hudson Bay, a poor preparative for African work, comes home with unimpaired health. These travellers met at Tanganyika Capt. JOUBERT, who has lived there. hearty and rugged, a dozen years. While other men, apparently as well fitted for the life as

he, have dropped around him. A few weeks ago Engineer GLAFSENER, after two years of uninterrupted usefulness building the first section of the Congo Bailroad. wrote home that he was completing his last bridge before returning to Europe for a brief vacation. The steamer that entried this letter also brought the news that GLAESENER had died of a sudden attack of fever; and yet some white men have lived fifteen or sixteen years on the lower Congo in good health. In fact, longevity in tropical Africa does not seem to be a question of the survival of the fittest. The littest are often snuffed out like candles while weaker men survive.

You'll Find Ou: When He Accepts the Nemination.

From the Washington Pos HOW DOES CLEVILLAND STAND Now that the Democrats have made the Force bill their campaign issue—and a mighty good one it is—we abould feel better if we knew exactly how Mr. theve-land stands with reference to it. We sai in all serious ness how Mr. Cleveland stands on the Porce bill. We

> Things Upset. From the Chicago Daily Inter-Goras.
> They were ready to go to the seashure. Where all would be real blies, But the house they lets behind Was very much like this.

THE ANARCHISTS AT HOMESTEAD.

The Opinions of Good Citiess and Rest ness Men.

From the President of the Chamber of Commo ce. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF

Founded A. D. 1768, NEW YORK, July 12. DEAR MR. DANA: You have placed the whole country under obligation to THE SUN for its strong and unanswerable position in favor of law and order in the matter of the Homestead riots. Retribution for this great wrong will fall upon labor organizations, which have an undoubted right to exist, and will certainly weaken their power for good. THE SUN has proved itself to be the true friend of all workingmen. I am, dear sir, yours.

CHAS, STEWART SMITH. The Anarchist World Newspaper in New

York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your denunciation of the World for its anarchistic attitude toward the Homestead emeute appears to me, as a wage earner, to be singularly con servative. That a great newspaper-or any newspaper at all with any pretensions to a knowledge of the United States, should show either such abject truckling to the most demoralizing influences or such reckless flippancy as the World has displayed in this matter affords even a worse comment upon dem agogie buffconery lying latent in some parts of this country than has been made manifest even by the Anarchist when let loose in Union square. The deluded Anarchist offers at least the merit of honesty, while the newspaper must plead guilty of crass ignorance in order to escape the charge of wilful incitement to chaos and looting of property.

The facts as to Homestoad are simple

until THE SUN denounced the inactivity of the lawfully constituted authorities of Pennsylvania that the true condition of things dawned clearly upon the public mind. While my sympathies are with the Homestead workers as men and heads of families, they are assuredly not with them as lawbreakers. To what extent these men are imported contract laborers is not now the question. They are to be taken as American oltizens, and as such their first duty to themselves, their county, State, and country, is to be obedient servitors of the law. In this country the people make the laws. By majority they choose their own county. State, and national officers. These officers are the mere creations and creatures of the people. Their tenure of office depends upon their execution of their oaths of office. The Sheriff is the peace officer of the county. Had the wage carners of Homestead recognized their own duty as citizens, or even as allen unnaturalized, they would have bowed to the badge of the Sheriff of the county. But they did neither.

badge of the Sheriff of the county. But they did neither.

What did they do? They took the law into their own hands, and thereby they at once identified themselves with lynchers. White Caps, Mollie Maguires, highwaymen, and the general lik of persons who place themselves outside the law.

It is not a question at issue that Mr. Carnegle may or may not have been tyrannical toward his men. He chose to cut down warges in his own way and for reasons satisfactory to himself. Service at the Carnegle works was not compulsory. On the contrary, it was absolutely voluntary. If the men were not satisfact they could leave that service. If Mr. Carnegle should choose to arbitrate with them, and even present arguments in his own behalf, that would be a matter creditable, perhaps, to his head, and certainly to his heart. But if he should refuse to arbitrate, he might be

that would be a matter creditable, perhaps, to his heart, and certainly to his heart. But if he should refuse to artifrate, he might be called a hard taskmaster but no license for the men to forcibly take possession of his property would issue from his declension.

The fact that the Homestead wage earners, after virtually seizing Mr. Carnegie's property, guarded it carefully, does not detract from the merits of the issue. They did seize that property, and unlawfully. They came into possession therefore, as the highwayman in an express car or the burglar in the bank building. The Sheriff of the county, and he failing, the Governor of the State, was accordingly resting under an incumbent duty to restore that property to its rightful owners. It was a sworn duty, prescribed by the people.

This is the whole story. It is the simple A. B. C of property rights and the law. Yet the World would destroy both at once. An American editor places himself in a strange attitude in taking a course which would have done honor to a blatherskite demanging of ancient Athens or to a Johann Most of to day. Such inflammatory appeals would indicate that the editor had lived so long abroad that he had somewhat forgotten the general tenor of American institutions, or else that an Anarchist had tapied this end of the cable.

American wage earners are not thus to be deceived, however. They know full well that the sacredness of their own property rights and of their lives as well as their ballots depends upon the reign of wide-spreading law, planted, nurtured, and nourished by themselves: law which, while it protects the poorman, is no less a common savior of the rich man. man, is no less a common savior of the ric man.

New York City, July 12.

For Liberty and Order.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is not too late to congratulate you on the admirable stand you have taken with respect to the Homestead outrages. The writer has heard your different editorials commended on all sides. Your courage in expressing your honest convictions is in sharp contrast to the truckling and dodging of most of the other New York journals, M. T. RICHARDSON. New YORK, July 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At last! We have one newspaper that is superior to partisanship, patrohage, private interestthree Ps. In the presence of the vital question whether we have a government all other questions are laid upon the table. We must settle that before we can tell whether we are Democrats, Republicans, or political what-isits of any name. When a mon of savage rioters are permitted to seize and hold private property undisturbed and in deflance of the laws there is an end of government. No such humiliation has fallen upon this nation since its foundation as in the past few days, and the evil sown by this example will grow bitter weeds in the future.

Honor to THE SUN that above all selfish considerations, political or private, uttered brave words of patriotic reproof.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I venture to say, as a friend of labor, that the resolution of the Central Labor Union at Clarendon Hall. accusing THE SUN of a "villainous assault on organized labor." was ill considered and ungrateful.

I have read all THE SUN has said editorially on the subject, and found nothing but temperate truth and good advice to the strikers therein set forth, and, if they would heed it, it would certainly prove more beneficial to them in the end than to follow the advice of those in the end than to follow the advice of those new-papers that are trying to gain popularity among laboring people by telling them things that such newspapers know to be false.

It is the most important thing in the world for the newspapers to tell us the truth, for the truth of an newspaper becomes too cowardly to tell the truth it had better slop its press and tell nothing at all. The newspaper that tries to make workingmen believe they have a right to he inside of the Catnegle works is false to itself, false to its mission, and false to the poor deluded people who listen to its story. The Sun is right!

BEOCKLYN, July 11. BEOOKLYN, July 11.

TO THE PRITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Your many articles on the present strike-at Homestead, Pa., are indeed worthy of careful perusal. The Pa., are indeed worthy of carein person. In Mew York World is without doubt a most disreputable sheet, and not lit for any one except Americans. It will do anything to sell a few more copies.

It is my opinion that such attacks will do the Democratic party more harm than good.

New York City, July 12.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Once again you are shining for all, because you stand the you are snining for all, because you stand the respector of all rights under our law and civilization.

For shame on the World, that truckling, demagogleat sheet. Thank God, this is yet a land of finerty and law.

New York, July 12.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

sharp and clearly defined are they that no argument can overthrow them. They are the very intuitions of the mind and the offspring of common sense. For what are laws made of common sense. For what are laws made but to protect every citizen in his rights of person and property, and for what purpose do the people choose their officers but to enforce team? Why p. y taxes for protection if not to be accorded? The very principles ast forth in your articles are the groundwork of our Constitution, and they alone guarantee to every one "life, liberty, and the jursuit of happiness." All the property of the property of

TO DEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK, July 12. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your argu-

ment in relation to the riot is manly and fearless; but you might show the cause of the trouble, a.r., "free trade" in labor, which is dumped on our shore by the wholesale and glats our market.

New York, July 12,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an old reader of THE SUN allow me to endorse your views regarding the Homestead riots. I have always found your paper to be fearless, impartinl, and fair. New York, July 11.

To the Epiron or The Sun-Sire I have been surprised to read the accounts of the homestond riots in The Sen; surprised that one journal, at least, has the firmness and bravery to treat of those occurrences in a The Sen; surprised that one journal, at least, has the firmness and bravery to treat of those occurrences in a tone that justice demands and their dancer justifies tone that justice demands and their dancer justifies. Coming as I de from the West, where the papers certainly are accusioned to comment in exclosin terms upon Tox Sen, I admit I have bad a prejudice against your paper, until an reading it. I have perceived the cause of their opposition. I am pleused beyond meaning that the future of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man erings in cowardly substituted that the processing the substitute of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man erings in cowardly substituted that the processing that the highest processing the substitute of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man erings in cowardly substituted to the future of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man erings in cowardly substituted to the future of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man erings in cowardly substituted to the future of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man erings in cowardly substituted to the future of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man erings in cowardly substituted to the future of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man erings in cowardly substitute to the future of our country. The more substitute to the future of our country. The more substitute to the future of our country. The more so since svery journal and every public man ering future future to the future of our country. The more substitute to the future of our country of the future future future future future future for the more future future

nent.

I what a position are we placed before the eyes of rober. Who can blame the arrains of monarchs or In what a position are we blaced before the eyes of Europe? Who can blank the tyraining of numerous of the restricting bedge of social classes when here, in our line, where each individual certainly enjoys the greatest freedom that could be granted, a congregation of craftsmen commits a most brital and invaled-for atrocity, and is, moreover, upheld in its cruel treatment of a land of unsamed men by persons of prominence and by resolutions adopted by labor organizations at every point of the Union 1 Craftsmen by no means in an abject or starving condition, but, on the contrary, commanding waxes that thousands of uncontributions of the country are unable to obtain.

What a future have we before us if such a power in numbers is to be thus shamefully mitured with increasing attractionness from year to year, unless some induced is brought to stem grants the current that is leviling culy to nor own hatter and degradation before the eyes of the world, in abowing a licevilment that is a cultime in theory to be so directions in practice. enough. And yet, strange to say, it was not

NEW YORK, July 11. Not Much.

To the Epiron or The Sux-Sir: I take three daily papers, and generally read the editorials in four or five every day, and there is not one of them, in my spinion, that publishes so fair and good editorials about the Homestead affair as The Sux.

The World's editorials are simply shandaions, and any man who will write such should be forced to emigrate

to the interior of Africa.

If the World's typesetters should some day take pos. session of their premises and not allow the proprietors to have anything to say about it or how their business should be run, the editor would not write any such edi-

torials as he has about the Homestend affair The Anarchists and Their Organ.

From the Washington Chronicle. The Anarchists used small firearms, cannon, dyna-

mite, bombs, fire, burning coal oil, clubs, atones, and all the bloody implements of brutal assassins, and the treatment this mob showed to the watchmen when they yielded to this overwhelming force and agreed to return to Pittsburgh was akin to savagery.

This is the violence and terror of Anarchy!

Yet the New York World endorses this terrible con-

duct of this law-defying mob, and by its anarchistic arguments incites them and all their sympathizers leeds of bloodshed, to destroy property to defy law and order, to wreck all government. If a mob had possession of the Pulitzer (World) building in New York, and refused to permit Proprietor Pulitzer or his representatives to enter or possess it,

and were threatening to destroy it and its contents,

Mr. Pulitzer and his editors would not hesitate to no

Pinkerton guards in charge of it, or attempt to do so, in the event of the Sheriff's failure. Only among the worst elements of our ignorant and victous, mostly fereign, classes can such teachings as

The Horrors of the Force Bill. To THE RDITOR OF THE HON-Sir. Allow me to ex-

press to you my hearifelt thanks for your timely and forceful editorials on the Force bill. Having lived in the South during the "carpet-bag" regime. I can fully realize what the enactment of another a bill would mean to that section of the country. Let us think for a moment of the days of '76: 1876' Caret-bagiam; negro supremary, furnishing of houses of ill fame with the tax money exerted from a downtrodden people; champaine flowing all day long; bran-dies, cigars for scoundrelly State officials paid for with this same blood money; bills for printing, exceeding in a few years the entire cost of printing for the previous years of the State's existence! Incendiarian and ignorance reigning supreme! Devastation by wafollowed by desolation and almost death by the hands of organized governmental rascality! Black shedding blood of white and black, white shedding blood of black Poverty and misery on every side! Such was South Carolina during the days of carpet-bag rule, days of purity of elections: Bayonets at the polisi An oppressed but still brave people rise in their might and hurl into infamy or obliviou this awarm of humanay, inhuman—vampires. Some of them we hear of later, A Governor in a Northern prison for stealing a suit of clothes: But, says Mr. Harrison, we will pass a bill to guarantee the purity of elections: We will restore to the poor oppressed black man his rights: was there ever greater farce attempted to be perpetrated upon an intelligent people? And what says the South, now happy and prosperous, to this? What says the North? What says the great Democratic party, whose history has ever been one of resistance to oppression, to centralization, and, above all, to militarism?

To you, sir, be all honorfor the course you have taken, for the alarum note that you have sounded, for the glorious example you have set to forget and bury all internal differences, and, with faces firmly fixed to the front, march in solid phalanx to the overthrow of Force-bill despotism.

J. L. Carroll.

SENATOR HILL IN TOWN.*

Uncles, ceusins, and other relatives and flocked to the house. They all insisted on making the personal acquaintance of each baby. Soon all three were being passed to and fro among their proud relatives. They protested in unison against being taken away from their mother, but to ne purpose. Their individual identities were lost in the happy confusion. Finally the mother and nurse came to their rescue, and all there hairs again found a resting place close to their mother's side. Then the mother and nurse came to their rescue, and all they to be a purpose. Their individual identities were lost in the happy confusion. Finally the mother and nurse came to their rescue, and all there hairs again found a resting place and there are latives. They protested in unison against being taken away from their on their rescue, beach baby. Soon all three were being passed to and fro among treating passed to and from the happy confusio purity of elections! Eayonets at the polis! An op-

He Is at the Service of the Democratic

He Is at the Service of the Democratic State Committee in the Campaign.

Senator Hill was at the Hotel Normandle a short time yesterday. He came from Albany on the night boat. He lunched with friends at the Manhattan Athletic Club in the afternoon and departed for Washington at sunset. The Senator, while at Albany, had interviews with Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., of the State Committee and others. It is the ophnion that Mr. Murphy will not call the State Committee together before the first week in August. There is a suggestion that the committee open headquarters in the Hoffman House almost immediately. Nothing will be done, however, until after the notification of the can didates on July 20, Senator Hill was overrun with visitors at his

Mr. Murphy will not call the State Committee together before the first week in August. There is a suggestion that the committee open headquarters in the Hoffman House almost immediately. Nothing will be done, however, until after the notification of the candidates on July 20.

Benator Hill was overrun with visitors at his hotel. Some were pestiferous Mugwunnes who, after stabbing him for six or seven years, demanded that he should make his letter read at the Tammany Society on July 4, still stronger. The Senator, replying, said that his letter told his views exactly. He was for the Democratic party. He was for the candidates of the party. He was a Democrat at all times, but he would not be hurrled by the demands of the Mugwunnes. When the Democratic State Committee calls upon him for his services he will be ready and willing and even anxious to take up the cudgels for the party.

LITTLE TAMMANY ENDOUSES.

Pledged Its Loyal and Untiring Support to the National Ticket.

"Little Tammany," as the Tammany Society of the annexed district is called, has adopted the following resolutions:

Reserved, That the Tammany Society of the Annexed District hereby Learthy undorse the nominations of Grover Cleveland for President and Adda to Stevenson Grover Creaming for resident and Adam's revension for Yor Prasident, made by the Democrate Sational Lingues into being in the age on June 21 me. now. Received Toul We endouse the platent set each by that Convention and resident our term and intiving support to the accessor that those from any units the class of the poils on each on day.

eithe of the pois on section day.

President Furroy of the Board of Fite Commissionors presided at the meaning which was held on Morday evening and in an earnest address arged the members to be energetic and termit to thing to be left undone which in any manner could occur; the success of the Damocratic national tiefet, ite also amnounced that the Twenty-third and twenty-bourth wards would probably be divided into two Assembly districts, and cantoned the members against lessoning their activity any because Deimecratic batmony now prevailed in the district.

Picked Up a Shipwrecked Crew.

PERNAMBUCO, June 18. - The master audicrew of the back Glanperis (British), from Cardiff for Arica, were landed here to-day by the ship writer feels himself compelled to express to you praise and thanks for the two and a half columns of editorial in The Sun of to-day. So CLEVELAND AND STEFFSROW.

it Is Proposed to Have the Notification Made in Madison square Carden.

Bixty-seven of the 100 representative Democrats invited to arrange, on behalf of the local Domocracy, for the reception and entertain-ment of the committee appointed by the Chieago Convention to notify the candidates, Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, met in the Governor's Room at the City Hall at toon yesterday. Richard Croker, Tammany Hall's blader, chatted with Mr. Grace and Mr. Whitney; W. Bourke Cockran and Commissioner Gilrey conversed with ex-Secretary Fairchild and E. Ellery Anderson, Other Tammany men seemed on the best of terms with representatives of the May movement. The situation was so strange that it called from Bourke Cockran the remark: "You can't

tell the tiger from the lien here." Mayor Grant called the meeting to order, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Whitney, Samuel D. Patiesek was made Chairman and David Merlure was chosen Secretary to complete the organization.

Mr. Waltney took the floor to explain that the meeting was called together to make

Intervented a proposition. In years gone by grout dissentiations have been of a private character. At the time Samuel J. Tilden was made officially nequalitied of his nomination many Democratic leaders visited the city for the sole jurgose of participating in the ceremeny. They were unable to do so because arrangements had been made only for members of the Notification Committee. Now, the subcommittee of the Notification Committees, and the committee of the Notification Committees appointed at Chicago will be here to morrow. It is authorized to make preparation for the notification. In calling this meeting, it was our purpose that a committee be selected to cooperate with the sub-committee in preparing for the ceremony of July 20. There is no intention, so far as we are concerned. I believe, to interfere with any plans the subcommittee may have. On the contrary, it is our wish to do whatever they see ill. I would suggest, therefore, that this meeting shall authorize the Chairman to appoint four of our number to consult with the Sub-Committee of Notification to-morrow.

Mr. Whitney's suggestion was put in the form of a motion and adopted Mayor Grant, David McClure, and Mr. Whitney being appointed as a committee, of which the Chairman in Mr. Babcock, is the fourth momber, than Mr. Babcock, is the fourth momber, they will meet Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Congressman William L. Wilson, and Ruffal, Chongressman William L. Wilson, and Ruffal, They will meet Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Congressman William L. Wilson, and Ruffal, They will meet Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Congressman William L. Wilson, and Ruffal, They will meet no notified in the Governor's Room. Madison Square Garden is spoken of as the place for the reception.

"The leve to chay, To-morrow at noon they will report the result of the conference to the full Committee of One thundred in the Governor's Room. Madison Square Garde

THEY MIXED THOSE BABILS UP. And None Knew Which from Tother"-So Mr. McKny Labelled Them.

William McKay of 170 East Seventh street. Long Island City, the father of three pretty baby girls born on Sunday afternoon, didn's go to work yesterday. He stayed at home to try and prevent his neighbors and friends from mixing up the bables. They are as near allke as three peas in a pod, so when they were born different colored ribbons were tied around them. Mrs. McKay thought it would be a good idea to name them before they be-came mixed up, so the eldest one was called Rachel. She was about five minutes older than the second, who was named Leah, while

the third was named Annie. Thus far the bables, the mother, the doctor, and the nurse got slong all right. But the father is having a hard time of it. All three babies have thue eyes and fair hair, and when they were placed in a row alongside their mother, with their little heads nestling on a snow-white pillow, them made a pretty plo-

It was when the relatives and friends of the happy couple learned of the new arrivals that the trouble began for Mr. McKay. Aunts. uncles, cousins, and other relatives ar

The motherly nurse, in describing the situ-

It Would be Sad to Hob the Republicans of

the Cartage Plum After All. Collector Hendricks completed yesterday all the details for giving the Briggs Custom House cartage contract to the brothren of the G. O. P. He telegraphed to Loroy Jacobs of Greene county to be at the Custom House at noon to-day. Mr. Deane, Mr. Biglin, Mr. Hil-

liard, and Mr. Wanmaker will be on hand at

the same time, and all will be ready to give Those was talk yesterday that Briggs is to get out an injunction re-training the Collector

get out an injunction restraining the Collector from giving out the contract, on the ground that the Collector and Live the contract fettle lowest before a last give the contract fettle lowest before. Briggs, it was remarked, is not fully satisfied that they a and his association can be not not be trees. Briggs has a valuable carring plant, which will be of loss value should the telector give the contract to be no and his follows.

The tollector is prepared for any such injunction. The regulations of the Treasury because the last standard the contract shad to subject to last of any clustered whatever the following the factory stipes. The filles at a satisfactory stipes. The Fillest Government is resolved to the fillest and satisfactory stipes. The Fillest Government is resolved to the fermions and increases, the merchants, and the merchies and incorters care not a rap can below the contract so long as they get their goods promptly without too much stream from resolut from regions from retaining forward the deliveries of high statements from resolute for which the deliveries of high statements from resolute for which the deliveries of high statements.

deliveries of no; attaitons to certain importers Mr. Payen Would Not Assept.

MILWAUKEL July 19. - Henry C. Payne of this city, whose rame is prominently mentioned in consection with the Chairman-kip at the Re-lationary intends Committee, and yesterday that under no circumstances would be accept

the position It fetches one up very short to be select with pleurisy, pincamoula, or any other actite it roat or lung affection. Dr. Jaynes, Expecturant process a anny help in such attacks, and is besides a good old-feathered easy for all coughs and colds. Adm.